priation for the legislative department means just that much more money available for productive purposes. In time the precedent set by the Philippines may prove so successful that other jurisdictions will be induced to authorize similar legislative machinery.

POWERS GRANTED THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Legislative power is granted the National Assembly in general terms subject to specific limitations. That was the rule under the Government of the Philippine Islands. There is no reason to doubt that it will be the rule under the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

In addition, certain powers are specifically given the National Assembly. For instance, the Assembly, within certain limitations, may prescribe the jurisdiction of the various courts. The Assembly can delegate important functions to the President. Finally, the Assembly, with the concurrence of two-thirds of all its members, has the sole power to declare war.

It is obvious that the National Assembly can only pass laws for the field delimited by the Philippine Commonwealth and Independence Law. Various constitutional provisions also serve to restrict legislative power. Aside from these familiar limitations on legislation found in the Bill of Rights, it is noteworthy that the National Assembly may not increase the appropriation recommended by the President for the ordinary operation of government, except for the National Assembly and the Judiciary.

Having sanctioned the principle of unicameralism, the Philippine Constitutional Convention was confronted with certain embarrassing questions. It solved them in an ingenious manner. Associated with the National Assembly are three